

WILL GET CHARTER FOR NEW RAILROAD

Northern Neck Line to Be Incorporated To-day by Commission.

NEW TERRITORY FOR RICHMOND

Rights of Way Secured and Money in Sight—Arteries of Trade Now Helping Baltimore Will Be Directed to Virginia Capital.

Application will be made this morning to the State Corporation Commission for a charter for the Richmond and Northern Neck Railway Company, to build a line of railroad between the junction of the Chesapeake and Potomac rivers, and the mouth of the Great Wicomico River, in Northampton county. This will give this city direct rail connection with the Chesapeake Bay, for the mouth of the Wicomico is practically an arm of the bay, and deep water for terminals. The terminus is close to the thriving town of Reedville.

In the main, Northern capital is to be employed in this project. It is an independent enterprise, having no financial connection with existing roads. However, both of the railways at Doo well have agreed to make truckage and hauling agreements by which their lines will be through travel from the new line into this city, both as to passenger and freight trains.

Opens New Territory.
This road will open to Richmond an immense and extremely rich territory. It will now go in the main to Baltimore. The people are Virginians, desiring to trade with their capital city, but prevented because lines of steel and iron sound the country. But lines make daily trips to Baltimore, and the people have maintained their banking connections and almost their retail trade with the Maryland city.

The surveys have been completed, and the location of the road is now clearly defined. It will run through the town of Tappahannock, the county seat of Essex county, but touches few settlements of size. As a matter of fact, because of the lack of a railroad, there are very few towns in that section of the State. They are expected to follow the building of the road.

The line, curiously enough, runs through two poorhouse farms—those of Essex and King William counties. A bill is now pending in the House allowing the supervisors of these counties to convey rights of way through these properties to the road.

Road Now in Sight.
Richmond had contributed \$50,000 of the capital stock. Rights of way have generally been donated, and practically all have been secured. There is said to be no doubt whatever that the work of actual construction will be begun at a very early date. The payment of the charter fees to-day will indicate the earnestness of the men in the project.

There are two local directors—President Tazewell, M. Carrington, of Chamber of Commerce, and B. Rand Wilford. Other Virginians on the directorate are Thomas Brown, of Westmoreland, now a member of the House of Delegates; J. W. China, Jr., of Warsaw, and J. M. Lewis, of New York. The other directors reside in New York.

DENIES WHOLE STORY

McGowan Says He Was Not Paid for Perjury.
Washington, February 7.—Charles McGowan, the young Canadian who denied before the Senate Lorimer committee of investigation that he had ever admitted receiving money for "perjury" himself before that committee last July. Instead of receiving money for "perjury" himself, as private detectives swore he told them, McGowan testified that he was paid only \$200 by a check signed "Edward Lines" and dated February 7, 1911, which was returned to him by the same secretary, to reimburse him for expenses incident to his presence in Washington to testify for Wines.

McGowan testified that he was in a hotel room in Toronto January 2, with Detective Bailey, of whom he said he "never had a suspicion that he was anything but an honest man, and to be," a claims agent. It was then that Bailey swore the \$1,500 statement was made, and J. E. Sheridan swore he recorded such a statement as coming over a telephone apparatus from the room in which McGowan is alleged to have been. Under cross-examination McGowan swore that no talk occurred in the room about the Lorimer investigation or anything connected with it.

NAMES SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS

Daniels Getting His Organization Ready for National Convention.
Washington, February 7.—Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, Democratic national committeeman from that State, who will have charge of the press section of the national convention at Baltimore in June, to-day appointed James Preston and Charles H. Mann, the superintendents of the press galleries of the Senate and House, respectively, as sergeants-at-arms of the convention in charge of the press section.

Mr. Daniels to-day announced that all applications from daily newspapers for seats for their correspondents at the convention should be addressed to the standing committee of correspondents, Senate press gallery, Washington, and that application for reservations for correspondents of weekly publications should be addressed to Mr. Daniels, at Raleigh, by March 31.

Continued-Wide Campaign.

New Orleans, La., February 7.—A continent-wide campaign in the interest of the Sunday school as proposed by Marlon Lawrence, of Chicago, general secretary of the World and Inter-national Sunday School Association, met with the enthusiastic approval to-day of the general secretaries, field workers and officers of the associations in conference here.

DISTRIBUTE TAX ON ROLLING STOCK

Bill Passes House by Large Majority Without Debate.

ATTACK MADE ON EPILEPTIC COLONY

Weaver Would Have Business Management of State Institutions Looked Into—Districts Rearranged With Few Changes—People May Elect Commissioners.

In the House of Delegates yesterday the Williams bill for division of the rolling stock taxes was passed by a large majority, without consideration as to the fairness of the method of distribution.

A resolution was offered by Aubrey G. Weaver to have a joint committee to investigate the business management of State institutions (not departments) to see if they could not be more economically run.

In the Senate there was passed the submission to the people of the amendment to the Constitution allowing city treasurers and commissioners of the revenue to proceed themselves.

In committee a bill was reported restricting the congressional lines, and another was approved providing for the election of members of the State Corporation Commission by a vote of the people after 1915.

In both houses representatives of the commission which is arranging the semi-centennial celebration of the battle of Gettysburg were heard in an invitation to the people of Virginia to co-operate.

Williams Is Successful.
The rolling stock bill was made a special order for the day. Judge Martin Williams, the patron, offered the same amendment he had previously suggested in committee, dividing the rolling stock taxes in proportion to local assessed values of railroad property are to the whole assessed value in the State. There was not the least debate over the matter, and no one inquired if this distribution were fair or not.

It is presumed the opponents of the measure will rely on the compromise reported by the Senate committee—40 per cent. to go to the cities which are the home of the roads and 60 per cent. to the other cities and the counties through which the roads run.

By a vote of 34 to 5 the Senate agreed to the treasurers' amendment. Senator C. Harding Walker made his final plea in opposition in the effort to show that the resubmission of the question in this manner was plainly unconstitutional. But the members did not heed and voted almost solidly.

Few Redistricting Changes.
As predicted by The Times-Dispatch, the only changes made in the congressional redistricting bill are to take Malheur county from the Sixth District and put it in the Fifth, and to remove Giles and Tazewell from the Ninth and put them in the Sixth. The latter change will help the Democrats of the Ninth by only 300 to 100 votes, while the change in Halifax is expected to make the Fifth District surely Democratic.

Other results may be the shifting of political power in the Sixth District from Lynchburg to Roanoke, with the addition of the new counties of the Southwest. Some of the Sixth District delegation will fight the bill on the floor and try to have all the districts remain as they now are. In the bill the Third and Fourth Districts are unchanged, having been agreed that Chesterfield shall stay where it is—Richmond.

Investigate Institutions.
Mr. Weaver's attack was remarkable, and is of a kind seldom heard. He said, under repeated questionings, that he had in mind especially the Epileptic Colony, near Lynchburg, which is reported to have made a show before the Finance Committee which was received unfavorably.

It was not a question of corruption, said Mr. Weaver, but of business. He did not have in mind an investigation (Continued on sixth page.)

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ORDERS MONEY TRUST INVESTIGATION

Henry's Plan for Special Committee Is Defeated After Spited Fight Betw en Bryan and Anti-Bryan Men—Nebraskan Is Hounded Denounced By Those who Refuse to Wear his Yoke.

Washington, February 7.—An investigation of the money trust was ordered by the Democrats in the House in caucus to-night, after the Henry plan for a special committee had been defeated 115 to 68. The caucus then instructed the Standing Committee of the House on Banking and Currency, Judiciary, Interstate Commerce and Elections to proceed with the inquiry.

The Democrats adopted the plan offered by Representative Underwood, the majority leader, as a substitute for the special committee asked for in the resolution submitted by Representative Henry, of Texas. Sharp criticism of W. J. Bryan for his imputations that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House loaned toward the financial interests, and the passage of a resolution expressing confidence in that committee characterized the debate.

Roll Call Made Public.

A roll call, enforced under a new rule, was made public after the caucus. Among those who supported the Underwood resolution were Speaker Clark, Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee; Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee; Adamson, of the Interstate Commerce Committee; Pujio, of the Banking and Currency Committee, and members of those

ENEMIES WOULD BESMIRCH WILSON

Solicitor McCabe Is Sure Their Efforts Will Fail.

PROBE WELCOMED BY DEPARTMENT

House Committee Decides to Make Full Investigation of Charges That Secretary of Agriculture Has Been Working Hand in Glove With Everglades Exploiters.

Washington, February 7.—Thorough investigation of the charges that government reports on Florida everglades lands were suppressed by officials of the Department of Agriculture at the instance of land speculators, and that department engineers were dismissed because of controversies in this connection, was determined upon to-day by the Democratic members of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

After a conference with Representative Moss, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, declared that the formal order of inquiry would be executed at a meeting of the full committee to-morrow.

"The committee has determined that there are circumstances in connection with this case that need thorough investigation," said Chairman Moss, "and we already have decided to subpoena as one of the first witnesses J. O. Wright, the chief drainage engineer of the State of Florida, formerly an engineer in the drainage division of the Department of Agriculture, who made charges against his former associate engineers in the department which resulted in their dismissal last Saturday by order of Secretary Wilson."

McCabe Is Defiant.
A statement issued to-night by Solicitor McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, with the approval of Secretary Wilson, declares that the charges against the department are untrue, and that "the effort to besmirch the Secretary of Agriculture will fail."

The House committee to-morrow will plan the form of the investigation, and probably the first witness will be the chief accountant of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Zaphron, who also was first to appear as a witness against Dr. Wiley.

Engineer Elliott, and his assistant, A. J. Morehouse, who were dismissed upon recommendation of Secretary McCabe, to-day engaged a counsel to represent them at the hearings Henry E. Davis, who defended Dr. Wiley.

The determination to sift to the bottom the circumstances concerning the Department of Agriculture's relations with the Florida land cases was preceded by a conference between Senators Duncan U. Fletcher and Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida, and Chairman Clark, of the committee, in the Senate chamber. The Senators called upon the Representatives as they learned of the proposed inquiry. Neither of them would make a statement, but both asked to be present at the hearings.

Solicitor McCabe's statement, approved by his chief, Secretary Wilson, follows: "In a prejudicial, one-sided statement given out by Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, on the everglades controversy, it is sought to show that the reason the Secretary of Agriculture suppressed a circular of information which had been prepared by the office of drainage and reclamation work which the department has done in the everglades, was because the secretary did not regard the circular and reports as sufficiently favorable to please the land promoters who were operating in the glades. In Mr. Clark's statement it is further sought to show that the recent dismissal of Messrs. Elliott and Morehouse, drainage engineers, was for failure to show sufficient favors to the land promoters."

"Both of these statements are untrue, and Mr. Clark's effort to besmirch the Secretary of Agriculture will fail."

(Continued on eighth page.)

NAGEL GETS PLACE ON SUPREME BENCH

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Will Succeed Justice Harlan.

PRESIDENT TAFT MAKES DECISION

Judge Hook, of Kansas, Who Had Been Leader in Race for Ermine, Eliminated Because He "Went Too Far" in "Jim Crow" Railroad Case.

Washington, February 7.—The exciting vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, the fifth that has occurred in the present administration, probably will be filled by the appointment of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel, of St. Louis.

President Taft is expected to send the nomination of Mr. Nagel to the Senate within a few days. United States Judge William C. Hook, of Kansas, who until last night was most prominently mentioned for the vacancy, is said to have been eliminated from further consideration at an hour's session of the Cabinet to-day. All three lawyers in the Cabinet, except Mr. Nagel, were present, and afterward it was learned that the President had made clear his intention of appointing his Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

This report was so generally credited to-night that rumor was busy with a possible successor to Mr. Nagel in the Cabinet. Louis Marshall, of New York, and Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, were mentioned among those who would be considered by President Taft.

Judge Hook's name was scratched from the President's list to-day at the eleventh hour. This action was said to be due to his concurrence on the "Jim Crow" law decision in an Oklahoma railroad case. Both the President and Attorney-General Wickersham are understood to hold the opinion that Judge Hook "went too far" in this case, and Secretary of State Knox, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Interior Fisher, the other members present at the Cabinet meeting, evidently agreed.

Secretary Nagel has been mentioned among those whom the President was considering for the Supreme Court since Justice Harlan's death last year. Nagel is a small, dark, earnest man, who has been in the law since 1880. He is now in the law office of the Attorney-General. He is a native of Kansas, and has been in the law office of the Attorney-General since 1906. He is a native of Kansas, and has been in the law office of the Attorney-General since 1906.

SEEKS TO SHOW CONSPIRACY

Defense Presents Documentary Evidence in Rebuttal of Sneed.
Fort Worth, Tex., February 7.—Documentary evidence was presented by the defense this afternoon in the trial of J. B. Sneed, accused of having murdered G. E. Boyce, Sr., in support of its contention that a conspiracy existed among members of the Boyce family to bring about a separation between the boy and his mother.

Following the presentation of the documentary evidence to the full committee, the committee will hold a session in which the bills framed by the Governor and the State Highway Commissioner were adopted, the committee was addressed by those who opposed this report and desired to see "unwieldy" bills passed. Moving appeals were made, but apparently had little weight.

This result has for some time been predicted by The Times-Dispatch. Sentiment among the legislators has from day to day changed in the direction of continuing some form of contract, considering financial conditions.

While the report as it stands and as it will be reported to the Senate and House to-day does not stipulate that there must be a new deal in the taking to mean beyond question that there will be one, since the board of directors is to use its discretion, with the Governor and secretary of the Charities Board. Had the committee decided that all convicts sentenced prior to May 1, 1912, to the State Penitentiary for terms not exceeding five years may, at the discretion of the court, be placed on the roads in lieu of their penitentiary sentences, makes the following provisions touching the convicts within the prison.

Such convicts as the superintendent of the penitentiary, on account of physical condition, character or disposition, shall deem it unsafe to put on the convict road force may be hired out within the prison.

With this statement of its findings, the subcommittee then recommended two of Senator Lester's bills, introduced by him by request, with certain amendments in lieu of all other bills submitted to it.

Provides for Contract.
The first of these bills, after providing that all convicts sentenced prior to May 1, 1912, to the State Penitentiary for terms not exceeding five years may, at the discretion of the court, be placed on the roads in lieu of their penitentiary sentences, makes the following provisions touching the convicts within the prison.

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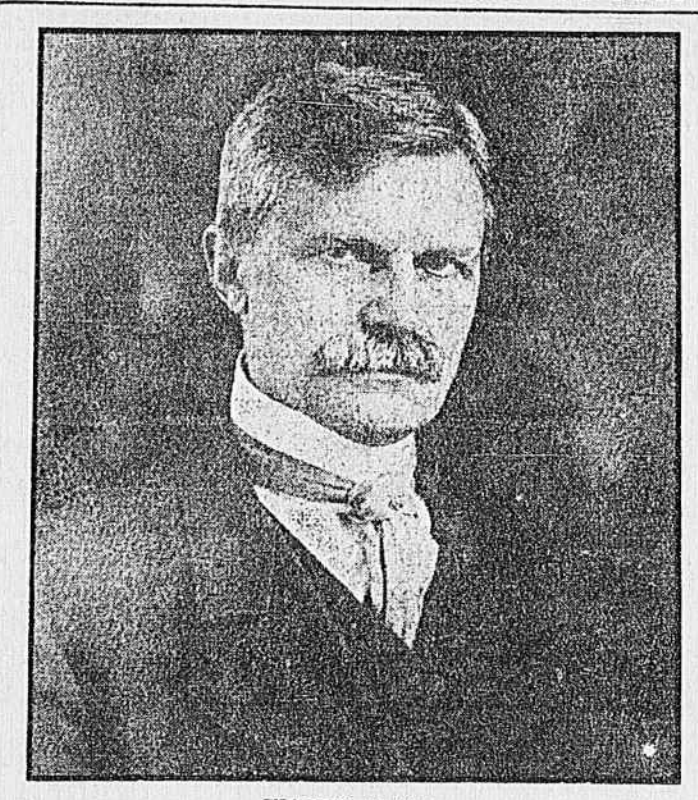
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Without Foundation.

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SLATED FOR SUPREME COURT



CHARLES NAGEL.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WORK ON CONTRACT

Roads Committees Decide to Continue Limited System for Convicts.

MUST NOT EXCEED NUMBER

Arguments for Abolition of Contracts Are Made Without Avail.

By a vote of 11 to 3, the Senate and House Committees on Roads and Internal Navigation, in joint session last night, reported favorably the bills regarding convict labor, which will result in hiring 500 men by contract, using perhaps 100 more on other work at the State Penitentiary, and placing about 550 additional men on the public highways of the State. There is believed to be little doubt of the passage of the bills in the Legislature, although they will probably be further fought on the floor.

Those who oppose any form of convict labor in the State Prison, approved the report of the subcommittee, which was adopted on Tuesday night. It was amended by stipulating that no contract is to be made for longer than a period of five years, and that in that time the matter may be dealt with again.

Arguments Are Made.
Following the presentation of the subcommittee report to the full committee, the committee will hold a session in which the bills framed by the Governor and the State Highway Commissioner were adopted, the committee was addressed by those who opposed this report and desired to see "unwieldy" bills passed. Moving appeals were made, but apparently had little weight.

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NOT PATRIOTIC, BUT COMMERCIAL, SAYS W. H. LOWDER

This Charge Made Against Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association.

CLAIMS FEES ARE EXCESSIVE

Mt. Vernon Antiffee Association Petitions General Assembly to Repeal Charter—Asserts Railway and Steamboat Companies' Rates Keep Thousands Away.

William H. Lowder, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Mount Vernon Antiffee Association of Washington and Alexandria county, will appear before a meeting of the Public Property Committee of the House of Delegates this morning at 9:30 o'clock for the purpose of urging that it recommend the adoption of a resolution repealing the charter of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, which is in charge of the famous home of George Washington on the Potomac River, that the property be taxed and placed within the power of the State Corporation Commission.

"The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association," Mr. Lowder said, "is not, as is generally believed, a patriotic organization, but is a commercial institution, and one of the most profitable money-making enterprises in the country, because it has the least expense. It is exempt from taxation in Virginia. It is trafficking on the bones of Washington and the sentiment of the American people."

In a Monopoly.
Mr. Lowder said last night, when seen at Murphy's Hotel, that he, with the counsel of the Anti-Fee Association, will also protest against the fee system in vogue at Mount Vernon, the sale of alleged false relics, the exhibition of articles which he also claims not to be genuine, and against what he termed a street car and steamboat monopoly.

He said that at present, due to an act of the Virginia Legislature, the Ladies' Association is under no expense whatever, except what it incurs in the operation of a dairy farm and stock farm, from both of which products are sold and big profits derived, and from the sale of all manner of souvenirs.

Mr. Lowder said that the association of which he is president, is composed almost entirely of laboring men, who formed the organization with the object in view of having the admission fee to Mount Vernon abolished. He explained that it is almost impossible for the children of the poorer classes to visit the home of the Father of His country on account of the expense involved.

He not only intend to carry the fight into the Virginia Legislature, said Mr. Lowder, "for we have already succeeded in having a resolution presented in the lower house of Congress, which will likely lead to a Federal investigation into certain conditions which we contend exist at Mt. Vernon. The Interstate Commerce Commission has already taken some action in the matter, and will sit in Washington on March 12 for the purpose of a public hearing."

The Cary Resolution.
The resolution which was introduced in the House of Representatives, and which was offered by Congressman Cary, of Wisconsin, is as follows:

"Whereas, Mount Vernon, the former home and the burial place of George Washington, is visited annually by many thousands of persons, and has long been a place of national interest; and

"Whereas, it should be the spirit and aim of this government to encourage and foster the efforts of citizens to visit this historical spot; and

"Whereas, Mount Vernon is but fourteen and one-half miles below the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall Railroad Company has an absolute monopoly on the traffic between the city of Washington and Mount Vernon; and

"Whereas, said steamboat company has been and is extorting exorbitant rates from passengers for Mount Vernon, and is charged with carrying for the round trip from Washington to Mount Vernon, while other passengers are carried on the same trip on the same steamer; and

"Whereas, the only other convenient way to reach Mount Vernon from the city of Washington is by the Potomac River, for 25 cents a round trip (see letter from Acting Secretary of War, House Document No. 654, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session); and

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"Whereas, many persons, and particularly school children, are deprived of visiting Mount Vernon because of these unreasonable and discriminating rates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors is hereby authorized and empowered to make a careful and thorough investigation of these evils and hold hearings for that purpose and report its findings and recommendations to the House of Representatives."

This resolution was introduced last month and was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Frederick R. Whipple, counsel for the Antiffee Association, Mr. Lowder said, will arrive in Richmond this morning to assist him in presenting the matter before the Property Committee.